give" to atmospheric pressure of several inches. There is a block on State-st., between Smith and Hoyt, which is inhabited by newspaper men, actors and others, many of whom own their houses. The little plots of ground in the rear of these houses have been cultivated until there is scarcely one that is not a gem of horticulture and landscape gardening. The storm plunged down into these gar-dens like a bull into a corn field, and the result was about similar. Rare and expensive flowering shrubs and plants viscous expensive flowering dens like a bull into a corn field, and the result was about similar. Rare and expensive flowering shrubs and plants, vines and trees went down together in one tangled ruin, while the rain washed the earth out of the beds into the walks, and beat the loam up through the lawn grass. Most of the householders were busy yesterday in the back yards, and spent the day in tying up wounded favorites.

AN ITALIAN DROWNED IN A CELLAR. One life was lost in the storm. Michael Debella, sixty years old, an Italian, and a fellow countryman named Louis Farso slept in the cellar of house No. 284 Fourth-ave. The water flooded the cellar and rose to the height of six feet, drowning Debella before he could get out. Farso

escaped.
The cellar of Henry Titus, a baker doing business at No. 1,441 Fulion-st., was flooded by the storm, and \$1,000 damage was done to his bakery.

TENANTS THREATEN TO SUE THE CITY. One of the most extensive destructions of sidewalks in Brooklyn occurred in Fulton-st., between Tompkins and Marcy aves. The earth was washed entirely from under the flagging, and it caved in, making the sidewalk impassable. The rain undermined the foundations of the row of frame and brick basement houses in Halsey-st., near Throop-ave., so that police have informed the tenants that they are unsafe. The tenants announced their intention last night of moving out in a body their intention last night of moving out in a body and then suing the city for damages on account of insufficient drainage. The buildings were erected five years ago, and are two stories high. A meeting of the tenants has been called for this evening at No. 303 Halsey-st. to protest against the condition of the sewers and to take measures for suing the city for damages. The matter will be immediately put in the hands of lawyers.

Never before in the history of the city has it suffered so much damage by having basements and cellars flooded.

LITTLE CHILDREN TURNED INTO THE STREET

While Joseph Cohn, of No. 133 Prospect-st., was passing Tallman-st. during the height of the storm he found three little children huddled together under a wagon exposed to the fury of the They were sobbing bitterly, and rain and wind. They were sobbing bitterly, and evidently had lost their way and were powerless to reach a shelter. Taking them to his house, Mr. Cohn found that they were Maggie. Annie and Lillie Degan, eight, six and four years, respectively, whose home was at No. 65 Tallman-st. They said that their parents had quarrelled and fought all Saturday night, and finally turned them out of doors, when the storm overtook them, Going to the Degan house yesterday morning Mr. Cohn found the man and woman lying on the floor in a drunken stupor. The children were turned over to the Society for the Frevention of Cruelty to Children.

NEW-YORK'S STREETS CLEANED. WEST AND SOUTH STS. INUNDATED-" GARDEN TRUCK" FARMERS DELIGHTED-A HURRI-

CANE ON ITS WAY HERE. storm of unusual magnitude invaded New-York on Saturday evening, and in one short hour did ten times as much work as the steady downpour which preceded and followed it. The rain god started in to do business at 6:55 o'clock on Saturday evening according to the Weather Bureau report. The rain came pattering down cheerfully, bringing woe to the ardens and disaster for the nearby beaches, which have a large patronage on every pleasant The rain and wind hammered Saturday evening. The rain and wind hammered away steadily until 10:30 o'clock, when there was

The twain "lay low" for about ten minutes, and with a velocity that almost reached the tornado point, the wind began to howl. The rain then rose in its might and joined forces with old Boreas. The two made an invincible combination. An hour later the town looked like a child who has just had bath, clean, rosy and smiling, but wet all overbeen mild, comparatively, up to this time, and householders with open windows that a rain almost equalling a clo was upon them. Like the avenging hand of justice, suffered the same as the ragged shirt of the ubiquitous Park Row newsboy. To excursionists particularly the heavy downpour caused great damage. The boats from Coney Island brought up hundreds who were detained for one reason and another until a

ace of shelter was found too late.

Along South and West sts. the rain was most felt. Owing to a peculiar method of paving, the roadways, instead of inclining toward the river front, lean the opposite way, and when a heavy rain comes on the small storekeepers suffer losses by the inundation of their premises. In the neighborhood of Washington Market the inundation was severely felt. Beer barrels, chicken coops, and every article portable nature that would float was swept into the raging stream. The water along West-st. at certain points was fully a foot deep. The liquor shops in that thoroughfare served cooling liquids to patrons who stood on chairs ranged against the bars. Park Row, in certain unpaved spots, was like nany miniature lakes, while Bleecker-st., which has been in a chaotic state since the energetic contractors tore it up five weeks ago, was like an exceedingly

orses waded through water up to their knees. In the public parks the good done to the shrub bery and trees counterbalanced the damage to the smrNer plants. The streets were never cleaner than they appeared yesterday. How Commissioner Andrews must have howled with glee as he heard the patter of the raindrops; as he heard, above the roar of the storm, the filth of months rush down the gutters and swirl and eddy around the sewer openings!

And the garden truck farmers, up in Harlem, they sat on their porches yesterday morning and had their fill of gladness as they saw their prize "tumatusses" growing in plain sight. All around the city the relief afforded by the storm was appreciable. It was the right thing at the right time. The smaller fruits benefited largely by the downfall. The usual accompasiments of a large storm, the antics of the lightning, were observable, and an exceedingly vivid dispiny marked the rush of the rain and wind.

The total rainfall was 2.48 inches. This was the precipitation between 6:55 p. m. on Saturday and 3 p. m. yesterday, when the rain ceased failing. In the time between 10:35 and 11:30 p. m. on Saturday, when the storm was at its height, there was a precipitation of 1.40 inches, more than one-half of the whole fall. Between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. yesterday there was only .68 of an inch of rain. The temperature at 8 a. m. was 69 degrees, while the humidity was 50 per cent.

At 2 p. m. the temperature was about the same, while the humidity had fallen off considerably. The lowest temperature of the day was at 6 a. m., when the mercury registered 64 1-2 degrees. The average speed of the wind during the rainfall was about seven miles an hour, but at the time of the premidnight downpour on Saturday, it howled along at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour.

The indications for today call for more rain and high winds on the coast. A hirricane centre is raging on the Virginia coast, and is expected to be near New-York to-day.

TWO KILLED AT ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS. A MAN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND ANOTHER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Aug. 20.-The storm along the New-Jersey coast at noon to-day caused the loss of two lives. John Leolson, a Scandinavian, aged twenty-six, was struck by lightning at the Central firead p'er, where he was employed by contractors of of the company in moving stone from the scows to protect the beach. The other man was H. E. Hurnel, of South Plainfield, N. J., who while seeking protection from the storm in Bentley's bathing pavillor, was thed to death by the collapse of the building.

DAMAGE IN MERCER COUNTY. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 20.—The storm yesterday ternoon and this morning did considerable damage afternoon and this morning did considerable damage in Northern and Eastern Mercer County. Vesterday the ballstones were almost as large as hen's eggs. They beat the standing crops flat and destroyed the crops of corn, clover, fodder and similar produce. Many telegraph poles were thrown down between this city and New-Brunswick. Yesterday's storm was peculiar in one respect. In this city it was raining and blowing, while on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River the weather was clear. No ratio fell on the west bank. Near this city the rain did some damage, but nothing serious.

A HEAVY RAINFALL AT ELIZABETH, NEW-BRUNSWICK AND OTHER TOWNS.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WIRES DISABLED -HOUSES AND STABLES STRUCK

BY LIGHTNING. The rainfall at Elizabeth for the last twenty-four hours was 2.86 inches. The storm flooded the streets, and the water caved in the sewers, while the lightning seriously damaged the telephone system. es were burned out in the Central phone office, and a large number of telephones were

damaged throughout the city by electricity. John Magie's big barn in Union Township was struck by lightning and destroyed, with its contents. There is rejoicing among the Union County farmers however, over the end of the long drouth, which was severely felt, and had nearly ruined the fruit crop and seriously impaired the growth of vegeta-bles and cereals. In Elizabeth the grapes were withering on the vines for want of rain, and the peach, pear and melon crops will not be one-half what they were in former years.

Two of the heaviest rainstorms on record struck New-Brunswick on Saturday evening and Sunday morning. The one on Saturday was accompanied with terrific peals of thunder, unusually vivid lightning and heavy wind. Considerable damage was postal telegraph wires between New-Brunswick and

There was little thunder or lightning with the shower of Sunday morning, but the rainfall was the largest known in several years. Retween 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock it poured without intermission Damage was done at many places in the city.

The Raritan River at low tide was full of water and fears were entertained of a freshet when the tide rose. The heavily anchored bouthouse of the New-Brunswick Boat Club was swung six feet from

its moorings. of William Henderson in Highland Park, Mrs. Thomas Marron in Censor-st., and Bartley McGraw in Frenchst., New-Brunswick, were struck by lightning and bodly damaged.

A continuous volume of water was carried over the new stone arch bridge ncross the Raritan River, and tons of dirt were deposited on the bridge. The lower section of the city was flooded to a depth of several feet. In Paterson, New-Schuyler and Drift sts, the cellars were filled, and in many houses the water entered the apartments on the lower floors.

The rainstorm Saturday night and vesterday did considerable damage in the lower section of Newark by doodled certars and causing inundations in the streets. There was also much damage done to te'e-graph, telephone and electric light wires.

a shed at Provest and Fourteenth sts., Jersey City and the ratus slaked a lot of lime stored in the place setting the shed or fire. The building and its con-tents were destroyed.

Great damage was done by the storm to sewer trenches in the Oranges. Many caved The house of Alderman John Birkhoper, in Centave., was struck by lightning at midnight sature and the cupola of the house was wrenched off. Mittees were blown down.

HEAVY LOSSES AT SOMERVILLE. CROPS, BUILDINGS AND THE TROUBERTS RUINEL

BY WIND, RAIN AND HAIL. Somerville, N. J., Aug. 20.-The damage by the storm last night has been added to by the rain

to-day. It is estimated that the total loss at this place will not be far from \$100,000. This does not include the value of the crops which were beaten down by the wind, rain and hall in th country near by. In this place there are thousandof panes of glass broken, besides the stained-glass windows of the churches. The most severe single loss men, whose place was badly damaged. The roof was torn off last nicht, and to-day the rain poured \$15,000, as most of the goods in the building are practically destroyed. Every building in the place offered somewhat last night and more to-day. broken windows were natled up with boards, but this could not prevent the beating rain from entering. In the buildings which were unroofed nothing was

Reports from the surrounding country agree that all crops on the ground and about to be harvested are totally lost. The path of the tornado was dis-tinctly marked, its effects not being felt a few rods from its edges. To estimate the loss in the farming regions would be impossible. Every hour adds to the list of losers. So far no lives are reported to have

LONG ISLAND TOWNS SUFFERED. LIGHTNING CAUSES DAMAGE AT GREENPORT-CONEY ISLAND ALMOST WASHED AWAY-

FLATBUSH STREETS LITTERED WITH DEAD SPARROWS.

The storm of Saturday night was unusually severat Greenport, L. I. The lightning struck the poles of the telegraph company near the Westbury depot and ran through the wires into the office. The instruments were ruined and all the colls burned out. The light-ning also struck the Hicksville station and damaged Greenport and all points beyond were shut off from communication with the east end of Long Island and New-York as a result of the storm for eighteen hours. So far as can be learned no other damage was done by the lightning. The heavy rain washed but they were repaired yesterday. The rain yester day did little damage. The downfall is welcome the farmers, as their crops were sadly in need of rain.

The big storm struck Coney Island Saturday night

about 11 o'clock. It rained for over an hour, the water coming down so heavily that objects fifteen feet away could not be seen. Telephone and telegraph wires were blown down and awnings torn from their fastenings. Along the beach many tents and canva-covers were blown down and carried away by the wind. Most all of the bunting and flags with which buildings had been covered the last week were carried away, and yesterday the streets were covered with them. Many places were flooded, the water falling so fast that the sewers could not carry it all Surf-ave., from one end to the other, was covered with from 6 to 12 inches of water. All the stores on the street had several inches of water on the ground floor. Many of the places had leaky roofs, and the whole house was deluged in many

At Port Jefferson streets were torn up, basements

A barn owned by Joseph A. Gloves, at Cutchogue, was totally destroyed Saturday night by being struck by lightning. The loss is estimated at \$1,000. There was no insurance on the building.

One of the new greenhouses of the John Henderson

nurseries, at Flushing, which cost \$4,000, was almost totally demolished by the storm on Saturday night.

The storm which broke out on Saturday night and did not spend itself until yesterday afternoon wrought serious damage in Flatbush and surrounding towns. The cellars and basements of scores of houses at Oaklands and around Franklin-ave., in the region of the Penitentiary, are inundated. The unusual spectacle of thousands of dead sparrows, which had been killed by the storm, was seen yesterday morning on the grounds of the county buildings. The trees surrounding these buildings, together with the big overhanging roofs, were thickly studded with nests. In every instance they had been torn out by the storm, and dead sparrows littered the lawns and walks. Wheelbarrows and rakes were used to clear them away. The late theatre train leaving the Franklin-ave, station of the Brooklyn and Frospect Park Rullroad for Cohey Island at 11:45 o'clock on Saturday night was delayed an hour and forty-five minutes. The floods had caused a landsilde which covered the track at the tunnel of the Washington-ave, bridge in Flatbush. On the Brooklyn and Coney Island Electric road traffic at the Park circle on Cohey Island Fleetric road traffic at the Park circle on Cohey Island road was suspended for two hours. The tracks were inundated with mud and water so deep that the electric motors of the cars were flooded.

The basement of the new home of the Knickerbocker Field Club was deluged with water, and the telegraph and telephone wires were tangled up along the streets, making travel dangerous. roofs, were thickly studded with nests. In every in-

REUNION OF CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 20 (Special).-The 17th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers' Association will have its annual reunion at Newtown on August 28. The Executive Committee having charge of the arrangements is composed of Colonel Henry Huss, Captain S. G. Blakeman, Major F. Wade, Jr., Captain Charles Smith and Licutemant F. M. Bliss.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR IN IOWA

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 20,-"The Register" this norning announced the candidacy of A. B. Cummins, of Des Moines, for the United States Senate. This smakes a field of four on the Republican side-burn. Year, Cummins and Stone.

ATTITUDE OF THE SENATE. NO VOTE ON THE VOORHEES BILL, HOW-EVER, PROBABLE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS

AND DEFINITE LOSSES ON THE OTHER -HOW THE SENATORS STAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIPUNE.] Washington, Aug. 20.-Canvasses of the Senate on the issue of repealing unconditionally the purchasing clause of the Sherman act may or may not have an immediate importance or interest. since it is clear that no vote on the Voorhees repeal bill can be taken in the "deliberative branch" for at least several weeks. Pollings made within the last day or two, however, are highly signifieant in that they show a steady drift in the Senate | House. toward the side of repeal. A week ago it was conceded that the friends of repeal could muster but 39 or 46 votes all told, 45 being necessary to a majority. The opponents of repeal then seemed sure of at least an equal number of votes, three seats being left vacant and half a dozen Senators classed as in doubt.

A painstaking canvass made yesterday by a prominent Republican Senator demonstrated indisoutably that since the report of the repeal bill on Friday the anti-silver side has made some definite gains and the free-silver men suffered some definit: losses. The present undisputed strength of the friends of repeal is put by this canvass at 43. The Senators counted on beyond question to support the Voorhees bill are as follows:

Hale, Frye, Chandler, Gallinger, Morrill, Proctor, Hoar, Lodge, Platt, Hawley, Aldrich, Dixon, Hill, Murphy, McPherson, Smith, Cameron, Quay, Gray, Higgins, Gorman, Gibson, Camden, Sherman, Price, McMillan, Stockbridge, Vilas, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Voorhees, Cullom. Palmer, Davis, Washburn, Allison, Wilson, Carey, Dolph, Squire, Lindsay, Caffery, White of Louisiana and Mills. Of these 43 sure supporters of repeal 26 are Republicans and 17 Democrats. Only 37 Senators are put down as avowed anti-repealers. They

are as follows: Daniel, Hunton, Vance, Butler, Irby, Call, Pasco, Gordon, Colquitt, Morgan, Pugh, George, Walthall, Coke. Berry, Jones of Arkansas, Bate, Harris, Cockrell, Vest, Peffer, Martin, Allen of Nebraska, Pettigrew, Kyle, Hansbrough, Power, Mantle, the successor of Beckwith from Wyoming; Teller, Wolcott, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, Du bois, Shoup, Mitchell of Oregon and White of California. Of these 37 sure opponents of repeal 24 are Democrats, 3 Populists or Independents and 10 Republicans. Eight Senators are left in the doubtful column as follows: Turple, Faulkner, Blackburn, Ransom, Allen of Washington, Roach, Perkins and Manderson—5 Democrats and 3 Re-

nublicans.

It is asserted with great confidence, however, hat Senators Turpie, Blackburn, Faulkner, Random and Roach are willing to undergo "conversion" if the Administration insists upon it. As to sion" if the Administration insists upon if. As to the three Republicans, they are as likely to sup-port unconditional repeal as to oppose it. What changes may take place before a vote is reached cannot, of course, be foreseen. But the above figures may be accepted as representing with great accuracy the present division of forces in the

WHAT THE VEST BILL WOULD COST SECRETARY CARLISLE GIVES SOME FIGURES

Washington, Aug. 20. In an article headed "The akes the most prominent feature in to-day's issue "The free coinage of silver at a ratio

to be his explanation for abandoning the conviction of a lifetime; this is to be his answer to those who Secretary Carlisle, who, despite all assertions to the contrary, is coval to the President to the last degree. Brst gave to Senator Voorbees verbally the data to make this assertion that free coinage is imprac-\$112.000,000 and \$113,000,000 to carry out

It is true that there is nothing in Senator Vest's bill about recoinage. But it does not need a prophet's vision to know that dollars below par which only the Government is compelled to tale will drift with alarming rapidity into the Treasury in payment of customs dues and taxes, and there will remain, adding to the congestion of the currency. Unless they can be recoined they will be
useless as money, and if there is to be free coinage
at an increased ratio some of the sliver financiers in favor of repeal are eight who so recently as

difficult for them to extricate themselves. The letter of Secretary Carlisle referred to in the

foregoing is as follows: Sir: Referring to our conversation relative to the Sir: Referring to our conversation relative to the probable cost incident to the change from the possess coining ratio between gold and silver (1 to 16 for the standard effect olders and 1 to 11.95 for subs diary silver to a ratio of 1 to 20, you are respectfully informed that the number of silver dollars and allowance for abrasion and loss incident to melting the same the coloring value of these dollars, at a ratio of 1 to 20, would be \$333,222,132 or \$34,110,288 less than their present face value.

To recent these dollars at a ratio of 1 to 20 would require the addition of \$1,373,700 ounces of new builton, ber, b

quire the addition of 81,373,700 ounces of new bullion, which, at the average price paid for silver under the act of July 14, 1800 (80,934), would not 475,883,700.

In addition to this I estimate that there would be a loss from abresion and in the melting of these dollars of at least #2,000,000, which amount, forether with the at least #3,000,000, which amount together with the difference in the face value of the coins (#53,110,268) would have to be reimbursed to the Treasury by an appropriation for that purpo e.

From the fact that the effect dollars are distillmed

throughout the country, it would be necessary as they are redeemed at the several Sub-Treasuries, to transport them to the mints. And the expense of transportation for \$300,000,000, the amount of the stock on hand at the Sub-Treasuries and mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New-Orleans, would average at least 15, per

ent, or \$4,500,000.

I therefore estimate the cost of recoining the silver dollars already coined as follows: New buildon to be added, \$55.893.700; loss by abrasion and methar, \$3.000.000; cost of coinage (abov. materials, ecc., \$5.290.000; copper for alloy, \$68.200; transportation of dollars to minte. \$4.500.000; total, \$89.711.900. The stock of suisidiary silver coin in the country is estimated at \$77.000.000, which at full weight would contain 55.000.875 ounces of fine silver. This amount at a ratio of 1 to 20, would coin \$55.847.802, or \$21.156.107 less than the present face value. To recoin \$77.000.000 of subsidiary silver into an equal amount of fractional coin, at a ratio of 1 to 20, would require the addition of 18.707.025 fine counces, which, at 324, coats per line dollars already coined as follows: New buillion to be

colls, at a fails of 100 would require a annual to 18,707,025 fine ounces, which, at 1814 coats per fine ounce, the average price paid for silver under the act of July 14, 1899, would cost \$17,028,785.

There would be a loss of about 22 per coat by abrasion from the face value, or about \$1,925,009. I would therefore estimate the cost of recolling the subsidiary sliver in the country at a ratio of 1 to 20 as follows: New bullion, #17,528,785; loss by abrasion, \$1,925,000; cost of coinage. \$2,500,000; copper for alloy, \$15,603; cost of transporta-tion, \$1,155,000; total, \$23,124,421.

Recapitulation: Patimated cost of recoining silver dol-lars, \$89,741,900; e-timated cost of recoining sub-idiary

silver, #23.124,421; total, #112,806,321.

THERE WILL BE LOTS OF INTERESTING TALK. BUT PROBABLY LITTLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Washington, Aug. 20.-The general debate in the throughout the last three days of this week dehate will be conducted under the five-minute rule. It will close, by limitation of agreement, unless the House scoper adjourns at 12 o'clock miln'g a Saturday. According to the official interpretation given by Speaker Crisp to the terms of the order under which the discussion is proceeding, the House will meet at noon Monday, the 28th, and proceed, immediately after the reading of the Journal, to vote upon the substitute for the Wilson Repeal bill, introduced by Representative Bland, involving the question of free colnage of silver at any one of several proposed ratios

The debate this week promises to be of great

NEW-JERSEY'S FACE WASHED. A DRIFT TOWARD REPEAL. popular interest. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the silver-tongued deator," is booked to speak to norrow, and will doubtless attract a large crowd. Representative Fellows, of New-York, with Bourke Cockran the oratorical honors of Tam-many Hall, is announced for a speech on Tuesday, intended as an answer in detail to that delivered in favor of free coinage of silver by Representative Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, last week. Bynum, of Indiana, one of the wheel-horses of the DEFINITE GAINS ON THE ANTI-SILVER SIDE anti-silver forces, is also down for a speech on Tuesday. Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, who is slated for the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, and is the author of the pend-ing bill providing for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, is expected to close the general debate on Wednesday. Bourke Cockran will also speak, and ex-Speaker Reed, it is believed, will say something before the debate closes. There is a tremendous pressure exerted for places on the speakers' list, and the time will be exhausted, leaving many who must be content with "leave to print." some time early in the week, probably to-morrow, speaker Crisp will announce the committees of the

> It is improbable that anything will be done in the senate save, perhaps, to dispose of the two elec-tion cases. There were three of these, but onethat concerning Mr. Beckwith's title to his seat by virtue of appointment of the Governor of Wyominghas been removed from the calendar because of the Senator Merrill has given notice that he will address the Senate to-morrow on the Silver Repeal bill, and it was the understanding Friday, when the

senate adjourned, that a vote should be taken on the election cases at 5 o'clock. The final vote, the election cases at 5 o'clock. The final vote, however, is subject to postponement, if it shall appear that the time is not sufficient to enable senator Vance, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to finish his speech.

Mr. Voordees is down for a speech on Tuesday on the Silver Repeal bill which bears his name, and it is hardly to be expected that he will fall to call forth interrogations and interruptions which will make the speech interesting, aside from its intrinsic merits. After Tuesday the programme of the Senate can scarcely be defined.

The outlook for the week is one of much talk, but little achievement.

FOR UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL.

ITS CHAMPIONS SURE OF A FAIR MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE.

THE FIGURES ON WHICH THEIR HOPES ARE BASED-DEMOCRATS IN A SAD TANGLE OVER THEIR FINANCIAL PLANK.

Washington, Aug. 20.-The third week of this "extraordinary" session of Congress opens with the friends of unconditional repeal of the silver purchase provision in the House of Representatives in better heart than they were a week ago. They now feel not only sure of a fair majority in that body, but more hopeful of favorable action in the According to the estimates of one of the repeal Democratic leaders, which are said to be based upon a thorough canvass made during the proposition of the free-coinage faction will be more than fifty votes and the majority in favor of repeal probably considerably larger. In these estimates 203 members are set down in favor of repeal, of whom 103 are Republicans and 100 are Democrats; 135 are set down in the negative, of whom 16 are Republicans and 119 Democrats and Populists, and 15 votes are classified as "doubtful," of which 8 are assigned to the Resublicans and 7 to the Democrats. The Republin votes thus classified are distributed as follows: California, 1; Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 2; Pennsylania, 1; Oregon, 2, and South Carolina, 1.

The seven Democratic votes which are placed the same category are distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1;

Ohio, I. Virginia, I. and West Virginia, I. The sixteen Republicans who are set down as opposed to repeal (several of whom, however, are pected to vote against all the free-colnage propoitions) are distributed as follows: California, Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 2; Kentucky is to play in the Senate on Tuesday. It is behind 1; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 1; Ohio, 1, and South this barrier that he is to intrench filmself. This is Dakota, 2.

stimates referred to are distributed as follows: Alabama, 1; California, 3; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 3; New-Hampshire, 2; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 15; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 2: South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, Vermont, 2: Virginia, 1; Washington, 2; West

Arkansas, 6; California, 3; Colorado, 2; Florida, Kansas, 8: Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 4 Minnesota. 4; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 8; Ohio, 4; Pennsyl-vania, 2; South Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 2; Ten-rates, they expect to see a great increase from this

in the senate must provide the secretary of the February 2 of the present year voted for a motion Trensury with over \$100,000,000 to execute the in the House which resulted in shelving the bill Brown, Bynum and Cooper, of Indiana; Clark, of were involved in a situation from which it will be Alabama; McCreary, of Kentucky; Patterson, of Tennessee, and Wise, of Virginia, Among the Democrats who are set down as "doubtful" are the following, who voted for free silver at the time: Alderson, of West Virginia; Compton, of Maryland; Montgomery, of Kentucky, and Pearson, of

as incorrect and misleading by the free-coinage leaders, who assert that the number of votes against their strongest proposition is grossly exaggerated, and the number of votes in favor of it understated. They claim at least 170 votes, and some of them assert that the total will exceed that number, but it is difficult if not impossible to dishow or where they will be able to muster more repeal men with a majority of 33, and the majority in favor of repeal will probably be consid-

Some of the most thoughtful and shrewd members of both the Democratic factions in the House have begun to fear that the bitter disputes of Democrats over the meaning of the financial plank of the Chicago platform, which have been so prominent a feature of the debate, will do the party much harm hereafter. They realize that, while it was reasonably safe for a Democratic candidate in the South or West to assert, in the absence of Democratic contradiction, that the National platform of his party stood for free and unlimited silver coinage, and equally safe for a Democratic cansence of like contradiction, to assert with equal emphasis that the same platform meant "sound money" and opposition to free coinage, it was dangerous in the extreme, if not inexcusably rash, to bring the bone of contention into this discussion be fought over in broad daylight by Democrats in The damage that has been done cannot be re-

paired. The eloquent, aggressive and earnest arguments of "sound-money" Democrats showing guments of "sound-money" Democrats showing that the platform of their party is opposed to free coinage and silver inflation, and the equally able, eloquent and carnest arguments of Bland, Bryan and other free-silver lenders, conclusively proving that same platform to mean free and unlimited silver coinage and initation, cannot be expunged from "The Record" or effaced from the minds of the people who heard or have read them. It must be evident to everybody now as it was to a good many persons a year ago, that the financial plank of the Democratic party was conceived in partisan dishonesty and framed with intent to deceive voters whether they were in favor of "sound money" or of free and unlimited coinage of "cheap" and dishonest silver dollars. It is said that an effort is to be made in the interest of "party harmony" to persuade free-coinage Democrats, as well as "sound-money". Democrats, to fight shy of this question, and refrain from flying at one another's throats during the remainder of the debate, but it is too late even to produce a semblance of harmony.

Washington, Aug. 20.-The following has been transmitted to the Marine Hospital Service from the Department of State: "A cablegram has been received from the United States Legation at Rome announcing the postponement of the International Medical Congress until April next." The delegates from the United States to this

To Cleanse the System processes of the blood is inpure or singuish, to permanently cure habitual constitution, to awaken the kidneys and liver the blood is inpure or singuish, to permanently cure habitual constitution, to awaken the kidneys and liver habitual experience to awaken the kidneys and liver the blood of t

congress are already in Europe on their way to Rome. Dr. Dean represents the medical corps

WHERE FCONOMY SEEMS WASTE. EXPERIMENTS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS WHICH RESULT IN LOSS

AND DELAY.

Washington, Aug. 20 (Special).-Serious complaints continue to be made against the imperfect and unsatisfactory photo-lithographic work of the important nature of the work precludes the idea of mere cheapness in its execution. Experiments in the direction of suppoeconomy in this class of work have been heretofore made, and always resulted in lamentable failures The trouble now is of the same nature. It is the outcome of the attempt by the Commissioner of Patents to effect a reduction in expenses where cheap work is wholly inappropriate and unwarrantable. With the alleged purpose of reducing the expenses of his office, which, by the way, is the office under the Government that is literally self-sustaining, the Commistoner awarded the contract for photo-lithograph work to a new and un tried company. The saving claimed by stated at \$1,700, but in fact no such saving has been effected. On the contrary, "The Inventive Age," an authority on patent matters, charges that the change has resulted in a loss of no less than \$50,000 to the Government, because the work of the entire force of examiners has been blockaded for severa weeks on account of not having in their portfolios copies of recently issued patents.

The trial in this, as in previous instances where experiments with cheap work have been made, has resulted in signal failure on the part of the new company to do the work on time or in a satisfactory manner. As a result of delays and the poor quality of the work of the contractors, the Commissioner has been showered with complaints and protests against experimenting with such important work. These objections have been ignored by the Commissioner, and now scores of appeals to the higher authorities are coming in from all parts of the country, urging that this important work shall at once be placed in the hands of competent people, in order that the interests of inventors and others may not be sacrificed.

NO CHINESE RETALIATION.

THE VICEROY SAYS THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS WILL BE PROTECTED.

Washington, Aug. 20 .- It is learned that some days ago the State Department received a mes sage from Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, addressed to the President, to the effect that for the present no retaliatory measures would be in resident in China, and, further, that every would be made to protect them and their into in peace and safety until the assembling of gress in regular session.

GLIMPSES OF THE FAIR.

SCENES IN THE CAMP OF THE WEST POINT CADETS.

FEW PEOPLE VISIT THE GREAT EXPOSITION OF TUNDAY-THE HARVEST FIELDS EXCUESION

-AN ESQUIMAU BOY DROWNED. ion for the West Point cadets was passed in a quie season of relief from the thousands of questions routine of camp life was carried on as rigorously as ever. Troop parade and guard mount were held in the morning, after which the young soldiers received permission to leave the grounds and attend availed themselves of the opportunity and departed from the grounds, while others spent the day in

Sunday

parade was given at 6 o'clock to-night, the manoeu

yres of the handsome youths being generously ap

offered. Dress

The attendance at the Fair was very small, and the grounds, after having been througed by splendid crowds all week, appeared strangely deserted. tuildings were open, but the few people who wandered through their vast areas did not find much to delight the eyes, as nearly all the exhibits were As on previous Sundays, the directors have apened the gates under protest. There were no services in Festival Hall, no music was given in any of the pavilions, and no attraction of any charac

point of attendance. The number of visitors during the seven days was 700,476, an increase over last week of 110,378. The average for the week, omit-ting last Sunday, on which day only 18,340 paid admissions were recorded, is 128,695. Yest attendance was 165,981, being the best day Yesterday! Pair, with the exception of July 4, when 283,273 paid Mississippl, 6; Missouri, 12; Montana, 1; Nebraska, to the Exposition management, and with a little time on. Director-General Davis thinks the country people increased the attendance during the week and predicts that many of that class will visit the Fair later, as their harvest work is now about finished. "Then again," said General Davis, "we have adopted a method of popularizing the Expost tion, which I regard as a winner. We have been ad vertising, by means of posters, special features, thus letting the people know we want to see them here and are preparing entertainments for them. A spirit of life and good fellowship has been inaugurated, and I do not doubt it has a great influence.

> The refrigerator car exhibitors are having a warm time of it among themselves trying to settle apon a plan of confests for awards. The only one yet pro posed contemplates making up a train loaded with meats, and sinding the whole thing, together with the jury, by through line to New York time came to make the necessary arrangements, how ever, the exhibitors discovered that only one or two of them could get ready within the time prescribed to make such a trip and others had only models of their cars on exhibition. This discovery, it appears has been taken advantage of by the concerns that could be ready for a test on a day's notice, and to is understood that they want to shut the other men out entirely. On Wednesday of this week a great exenssion to

the harvest fields of North Dakota and Minnesota will leave Chicago over the Chicago, Milwankee and St. Pani Railway. Among those who go will be a delegate from every country represented at the World's Fair, a large number of World's Fair of fields and many members of the National Commission. After spending some hours at the Dailes of the Wisconsin River, the party will be landed in 8t, Paul and Minneapolis, and will attend a reception on the evening of Angust 25, and will leave Minneapolis on the next day, running through the park region of Minnesota and Dakota, arriving at Grand Forks at 9 p, m, on Sinday, August 27. Monday and Tuesday will be spent in visiting the harvest fields around Grand Forks and Larimore. The excursion will leave Nethe at 7 a. m., August 30, and be in Chicago on August 31. the harvest fields of North Dakota and Minnesota

An Esquiman boy known as Tugulick was drowned about noon to-day. He was bathing in the ragoon at the Esquiman village and, being taken with cramps, drowned before assistance could reach him.

CAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE FORGER.

Denver, Aug. 20.-Leon M. Carrier, aged twenty five, was arrested here last evening after an exciting chase of four months since he left his home in Quebec. Up to last May Carrier was a prosperous merchant, but through expensive living was led into crime. By means of forgod bills of lading he converted the value of seventy-five car-loads of flour to his own use and field the country. Altogether he is supposed to have obtained \$200,000.



to your system, with the usual pill. And there's weakness afterward, and caused by it. How can you expect any lasting benefit from such things!

The nearest to Nature's own way is with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Fellets. In every derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels—Sick and Billous Headaches, Constipation, Indigention, Billous Attacks—they promptly relieve and permanently cure. No disturbance, no griping, no reaction afterward. They promptly relieve and permanently cure. No disturbance, no griping, no reaction afterward. They regulate the system perfectly—one tiny, sugar-coated Pellet is a gentle laxative or corrective—three for a cathartic.

They're the smallest, the easiest to take—and the chappest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

Buy of reliable dealers. With tricky ones, something else that pays them better will probably be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for them; but it can't be, for you.

Too well known to need lengthy advertise—

THERE'S A SHOCK

Too well known to need lengthy advertise neuts—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents

TO FIGHT FOR MAYNAR

HILL'S STATE MACHINE WILL TRY TO " VIL

DICATE" HIM. MURPHY'S OBJECTIONS OVERRULED-THE PEOPLE

OF NEW-YORK WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO GIVE THEIR VERDICT ON THE THEFT OF THE SENATE.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan's visit to Senate Murphy at Long Branch on Saturday, which was followed by the public announcement yesterday determination of the Democratic ers to face popular indignation in the ing campaign by the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals was the main topic of discussion in political circle yesterday. Republicans heard the decision with sat isfaction, because it will present a plain, clear-cu issue to the people, and give them a long-desired opportunity to register their condemnation of one of the basest and blackest crimes which ever dis graced the Democratic party of the State of New York. Decent Democrats received the news with expressions of doubt and regret. Many of them could scarcely believe that even Senator Hill's anxiety to secure a "vindication" in the Democratic Convention and at the polls of his barefaced and intolerable plot against the elective franchis would lead him to take such startling chances. This kind of Democrats had been relying upon the known opposition of Murphy and Croker, and perhaps McLaughlin, to the nomination of Maynard. But they failed to take into the account the fluences which Mr. Hill has been able to bring to The disinclination of Murphy and Croker to al

low Maynard a place on the ticket arose from no conscientious scruples on their part in relation to the crime which made a Republican State Senate Democratic by counting out three elected Republi can Senators and counting in three defeated Democrats. Senator Murphy's argument was that it was wholly unnecessary and inexpedient for the Demo-cratic machine to endanger its chances of success in the fall election by making the theft of the Senate of 1891 an issue. He called the attention of Hill Sheehan and Maynard himself to the fact that every step of the conspiracy had been traced and was become part of the history of the State, sup-ported by the sworn testimony of all who had been cognizant of the crime, including that of the conspirators themselves. He recalled to their reconection that the Bar Association of the City of New-York had investigated the case with unsurpassed thoroughness and unquestioned impartiality and had registered their verdict and appealed to the Governor against Maynard's reappointment in memorial of the most scathing and convincing lescription. This document and the testimony or which it was based were sure to become prominent in the campaign, and would be an unanswerable argument against Maynard. Mr. Croker sided with Mr. Murphy, but neither

of them was able to cope with the subtle reasoning of the senior Senator from New-York, and his ingenious agent and lieutenant, Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Hill, through the Lieutenant-Governor, showed Mr. Murphy that to adhere to his judgment would to delight the Anti-Snappers, and especially so be to delight the Anti-Snappers, and especially so hated an adversary among them as ex-Mayor Will-iam R. Grace. Mr. Grace had characterized the nomination of Maynard with his record in the State Senate steal as abominable and not to be con-sidered by prudent Democrats. Would Mr. Murphy lend himself to a scheme for "turning down" a man because Grace and the Anti-Snappers opposed him?

man because Grace and the Anti-Shappers opposition.

Besides, if the men of the firm which controlled the Democratic State machine quarrelled among themselves over repaying Maynard for the work, dastardly though it was, which he had done for the ring, what an opportunity it would give McLaughlin to profit by such a disagreement and drive shrewd and hard bargains? McLaughlin was even now walting and watching for his chance, Hill argued, and it might take the machine years to fulfil and pay off the Brooklyn man's exactions and demands.

Such a presentation of the situation "got" Murphy, it is asserted, and it was decided that the Hill "combine" should stick together and stick to Maynard.

Maynard.

Mr. Hill and his associates will hear loud protests against this arrangement, not only from the Anti-Snappers and Cleveland Democrats, but from his own followers who will shrink from an indorsement of the fraud which gave to the machine the Legislature of 1891. Further than this, he will be informed that 1883 is an exceptionally bad year to try such experiments.

informed that 1825 is an exceptionally bad year to try such experiments.

It is given out on what seems to be good sutherity that Mr. Murphy, as chairman, will call the Snapper State Committee together at the Hoffman House, in New-York, on Saturday next, and that the State Convention will be convened about the middle of September. The "combine," it would appear, have changed their minds about a late convention and have adopted the policy of rushing the whole business through as soon as possible to drown the outery against Maynard, which is sure to come up from all quarters of the State. Mr. Hill means to choke all opposition in the convention, but many think that in spite of having his hands on the machinery he has undertaken a large contract.

TALK ABOUT H. J. GRANT FOR GOVERNOR WHAT CITY POLITICIANS SAY ABOUT RECENT

Since ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was halled the other day at Canajoharie as the future Governor of New-York State rumor has been busy with stories of his possible nomination by the Demo-cratic State Convention next year, and the names of such strong-handed politicians as Hill, Murphy, McLaughlin and others who are credited with having a controlling influence in the party have been nixed up in alleged plans and arrangements having for their object the elevation of Mr. Grant to the Executive chair at Albany.

A well-known Tammany man, in speaking of the reports yesterday, said: "A Reformed Church clambake seems a singular gathering at which to start a boom for so pronounced a Roman Catholic as Mr. Grant, but there may be more in it than some people imagine. Grant is a very popular man, and I know a great many Democrats, both in and out of Tammany Hall, who would like to vote for him. Some of the Wigwam people would be pleased to see him on the ticket, to show Richard Croker what they think of his treatment of Grant."

Another politician, referring to a report that Hugh McLaughlin would like to see Governor Flower shelved because of his veto of Senator McCarty's bill in the interest of the Brooklyn ring, and to put Mr. Grant in his place, said: "Me Laughlin dislikes Flower sure enough, but he has not forgotten that he owes Grant a grudge, too, for throwing James Howell out of the presidency of the Brooklyn Bridge Board of Trustees two years ago, and depriving McLaughlin's friends of a year's control of the bridge patronage. Croker succeeded in getting Grant to restore McLaughlin to supreme control again, but the 'Boss' never forgets an injury like that."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., DEMOCRATS SPLIT. There was an enthusiastic gathering of Independent Reform Democrats at the Sacred Heart Parochial

Hall, in the Second Ward of New-Brunswick, on Fri-day evening. The meeting was the third of the kind, and was attended by numerous Democrats of the ward who are opposed to the rule of a few bosses, under whom the people have no voice in the nomination or selection of candidates. A vigorous tirade against the local political corruption was delivered by Jeremiah Hennessey, who is a leader in the reform movement. He denounced the Democratic primaries which have been held of late years in New-Brunswick as officered by the worst elements in the party, and openly charged that there had frequently been ballot-box stuffing. He said that they were unfit places for decent men to go to. The meeting adjourned until to-morrow evening, when a permanent organization will be effected. It is proposed to organize a club of at least fifty in each ward of the city, and the them together with a central committee. The united organization will oppose all candidates of the present ring at the ballot low.

W. J. THOMPSON'S NEW ROUTE TO THE SEA.

Camden, N. J., Aug. 20 (Special).-William J. Thompson will build a new line of railroad from Gloucester City to Atlantic City and a branch to Long Beach, where he has heavy property interests, Associated with him are a number of capitalists also interested in Long Beach property, and only the present financial flurry has held the enterprise back so long. It is probable that the road will b built in time to catch some of next year's seaward

travel, which is expected to be heavy.

When Thompson acquired extensive tracts of land at Harvey Cedars, on Long Beach, he endeavored to have the Pennsylvania Railroad Company build a branch road from Medford, the terminu of its Philadelphia, Mariton and Medford road, but the company declined to risk capital in such an uncertain venture. Thompson's new road will make a straight cut across New-Jersey to Long Beach, about fifty-six miles, and a slightly southeastern cut to Atlantic City in an air line of fifty miles. With the new double-screw ferryboat put on the Gloucester line yeaterday he expects to make the run from the city to the sea in an hour.

ONLY \$17 TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Via the West Shore Railroad, Wednesday, Aug. See full particulars under "Excursions."